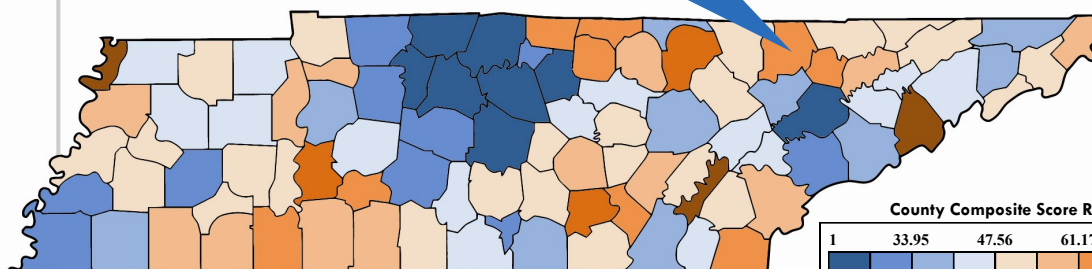


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: CAMPBELL COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

INSIDE

Overview	Pg 1
Earnings & Employment	Pg 2
Education & Living	Pg 3
About the Council and this Report	Pg 4

Population (2010): 40,716

Pop. Density: 83/square mile

Seat of Government: Jacksboro

Largest City: La Follette

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
McNairy	77	Employment and Earnings Composite	60.60	79 ▼
Grainger	78	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,511	65 ▲
Houston	79	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	78.29%	35 ▲
Johnson	80	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	54.1%	94 □
Clay	81	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.6%	38 ▲
Polk	82	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	30.4%	71 ▼
Hardin	83	Economic Autonomy Composite	73.63	89 ▲
Lewis	84	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	16.2%	87 ▼
Jackson	85	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	9.4%	85 □
Sequatchie	86	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	70.2%	90 ▼
Union	87	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.26%	27 ▲
Campbell	88	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	17%	66 ▼
Macon	89	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	24.9%	79 ▲
Perry	90	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	57.3%	77 ▲
Fentress	91	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	60	78 ▼
Grundey	92	County Overview: Women in Campbell have experienced upward motion in median income and wages as a percentage of male earnings in the county and indicators for both have improved by ten or more ranks, helping to boost the county's overall rank from 89th in 2000 to 88th in 2010. Women also made gains in the percentage of diplomas and degrees held, though these were slight enough that the corresponding rankings fell relative to other counties. Despite these advances, Campbell women continue to be among the most likely in the state to live in poverty—though the deterioration in this area was among the smallest statewide.		
Cocke	93			
Meigs	94			
Lake	95			

Up
from
89th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

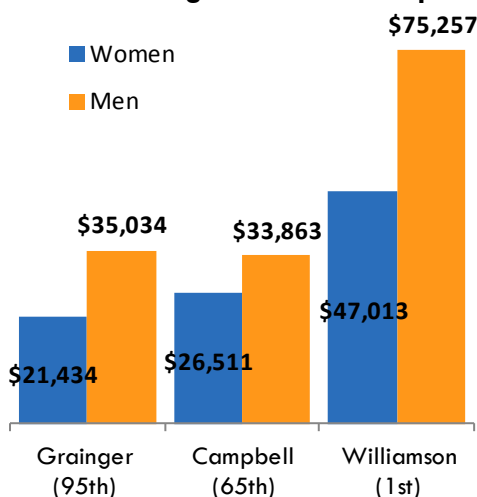
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Campbell County

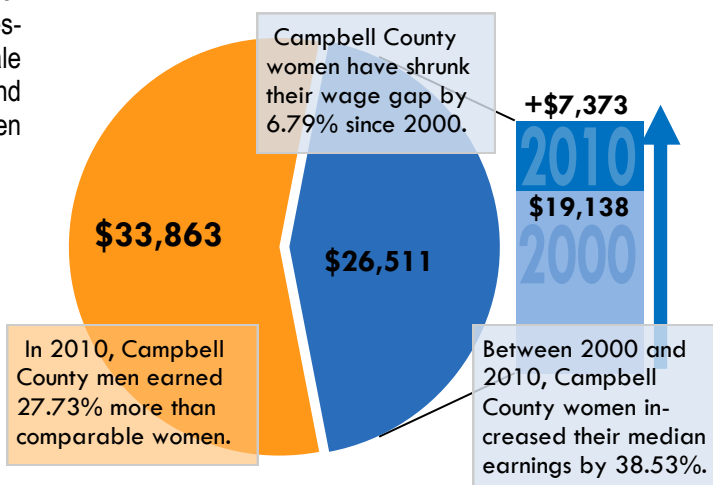
▲ Earnings

Campbell County women added \$7,373 to their median income between 2000 and 2010, but remained among the lower third of earners in Tennessee, at 65th. This growth outpaced inflation and male gains in the county by nearly 12 percent, however, and resulted in a bump in rankings from 82nd in 2000. Men in the county earned the 70th ranked income.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



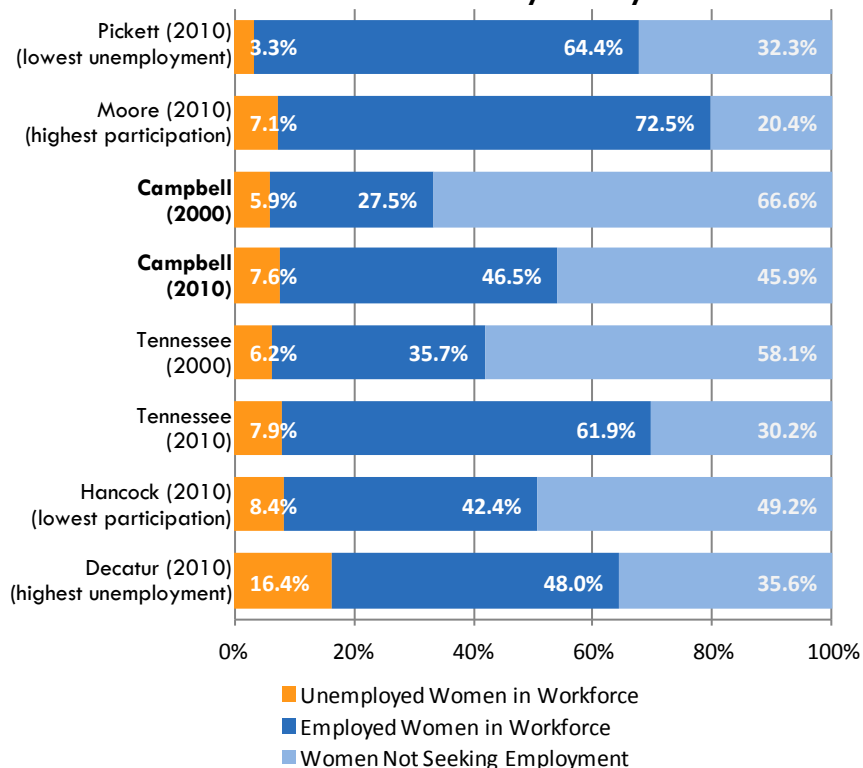
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Faster growth in female income rates also led to a significant increase in the amount that women earn as a percentage of men in the county. Outpacing the state figure by over one percent, and achieving the 35th highest in the state, Campbell County women were estimated to earn 78.29 percent of their male counterparts' wages as of 2010. This indicator improved between 2000 and 2010 as well, from 49th.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

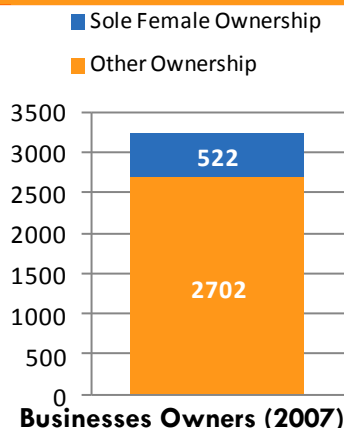


Women in Campbell County continue to participate in the workforce at one of the lowest rates in Tennessee. At 54.1 percent, just over half of the women ages 20-64 were seeking work or employed in 2010. While this was an improvement over figures in 2000, when only a third were working, the relative ranking of the county stayed the same: 94th.

Interestingly, men in the county were also less likely to join the workforce than many of their peers statewide; only 67.3 percent of working-age men were part of the recognized labor pool. Men, were, however, much more likely to be unemployed than women, at a rate of 11.8 percent versus 7.6 percent. Female unemployment, in fact, was lower than statewide numbers and ranked 38th.

Unfortunately, women with children were most likely to be unemployed, with estimates ranging broadly around 14.4 percent.

The Status of Women in: Campbell County



Managerial positions held by women in Campbell County grew modestly between 2000 and 2010, but fell behind statewide patterns, causing a significant drop from 39th to 71st in this indicator.

Business ownership appears to have decreased by nearly seven percent as a portion of total businesses, and Campbell plummeted in this ranking as well, from 41st in 2000 to 87th in 2007.

Employment figures suggest that many female businesses are single-person firms, but women employed nearly 400 of Campbell's laborers in 2007.

Women At Work

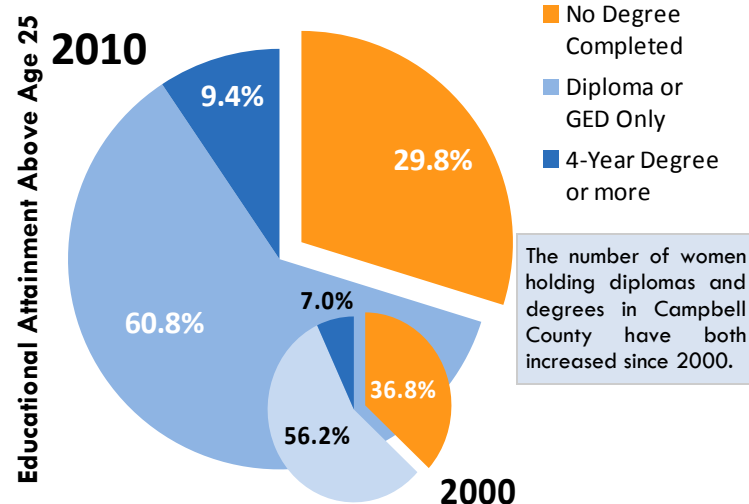
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Campbell County grew slightly between 2000 and 2010, from 27.7% to 30.4%.

Business Ownership

Estimates for ownership in the county indicate that women now own fewer businesses, down from 23% to 16.2% in 2007.

Education



Local degree attainment and high school graduation rates improved between 2000 and 2010, and Campbell County is now home to seven percent fewer women with neither.

In addition to the seven percent more women who earned diplomas as of 2010, 2.4 percent of the women in Campbell had gone on to earn a four-year degree.

Despite gains, Campbell's population of college graduates grew only fast enough to maintain its rank of 85th, and the improvement in diplomas was slow enough to drop nine spots to rank 90. Similarly, dropouts decreased but became relatively more common in Campbell, which ranked 81st from 27th.

Living

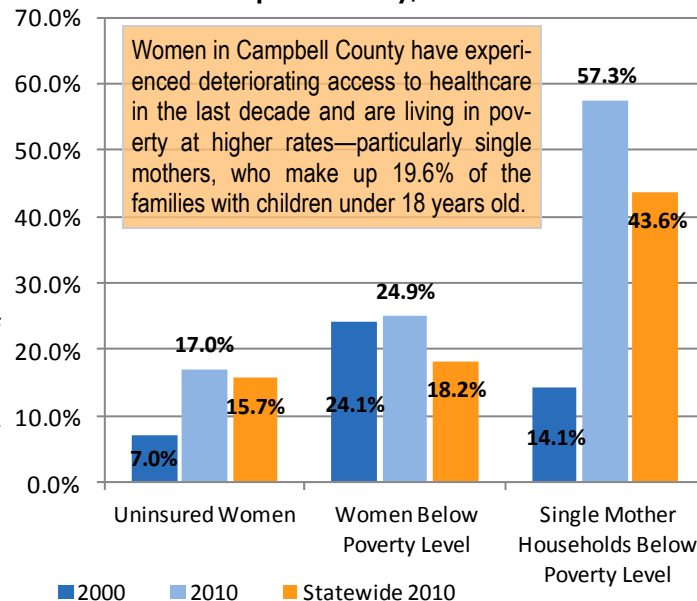
Access to health insurance decreased significantly in Campbell County after 2000, with the uninsured population of women more than doubling over ten years to 17 percent—ranked 66th in 2010, and dropping from 32nd.

In an interesting contrast, the population of women living in poverty was one of the largest in the state in 2000 (ranked 92nd), but reportedly grew a very modest 0.8 percent to 24.9 percent in 2010. As a result, Campbell's rank in this category improved to 79th from 92nd.

Unfortunately, when limited to those who are the single heads of households with children, the percentage of women living in poverty increased to 57.3 percent. This was significantly higher than the statewide figure of 43.6 percent, but Campbell actually improved in rankings for this category by 11 spots (to 77th), bringing light to the dire decline of some counties' single mothers.

The estimated 2010 pregnancy rate among teens of 60 in every 1000 girls worsened to 78th from 73rd in 2000.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Campbell County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.